

WHICH IS THE ROUTE?

(From the Spectator.)

York, with a number of steerage passengers who had arrived from Bremen, a countryman presented himself and said a speech:

He was a Pole, and had been about thirty years in America, and had realized a handsome fortune by his energy and unwearied intention of giving us good advice. The good man gave us a long speech, for, wise in our own conceits, like all our countrymen, we knew better than he. He told us that in Pennsylvania, and like all the people of that state, we were stupidly ignorant of the rights of man against the Americans, telling us that they would cheat us whenever they had the chance. "If you must trust to any one, trust to an American," he said, "but be sure you do not trust the Germans, but it is too true; beware of them, for they will cheat you." He told us of their own countrymen that any others; because, he said, "I have seen them in New York, don't go into any of the law courts, because they will cheat you," William Tell, and such like—they are all deniers of the rights of man, and they will cheat you. He said that he had seen the facts, and you can't complain. He warned us: he would give us advice on this subject; and although, at that time, we were not so stupid as we are now, we were not listening his cautionary warnings because they were not in accordance with our preconceived fixed opinions. I found after that that he was right.

After he got tired of strolling about the streets, he went

Gerstaecker vested his funds in a tobaccoist's shop in the Broadway, as partner with a German. He had some misgivings, but as everybody spoke well of him intended he gulped them down. The confinement of business suited him less than doing nothing; so he started on a trip to Niagara and the West, with rather uncertain objects in view beyond amusement and observation. His partner remained behind.

matters, and transmit our green man his share of the proceeds—of which he never touched a cent. As long as the scanty funds he carried with him lasted he travelled economically, but much like other people. When he reached the line of frontier States that stretch southward from the Lakes to Texas, he travelled on foot, and lived as he could. He shot game, and stole it, or sold it. Sometimes he fell in with

who welcomed him for love of 'fatherland.' Occasionally he encountered a hospitable settler, who lodged him gratuitously for the night. When completely "hard up," he took a spell of work, but as the labour market was then fully supplied from an influx of emigrants, or the Europeans were unfit for the kind of work required, he was thrown upon a very irksome species of toil.

"As nothing in the way of work was to be found in the town [Littlerock], I went to the river to try and get something to do on board a steamer. The steamers Fox and Hark were moored side by side. I went first on board the Fox, and was engaged as a man, at thirty dollars a month. In an hour the boat started. I was quite contented, and had no trouble with my baggage. We ran down the Arkansas to its mouth, then up the Mississippi to Memphis, and back again to Littlerock. The work of a stevedore is as hard as any in the world; though he has only four hours a

The hay and straw on the night to keep up the fire, yet at the onset of the boilers, the exposure to the cutting cold night air when a deep perspiration, the quantity of brandy he drinks to prevent falling sick, the icy cold water poured into the burning thermumut, sooner or later, destroy the soundest and strongest constitution. How I, unaccustomed to such work, wavered in the night, I have often surprised me. In addition there was the dangerous work of carrying wood, particularly in dark and wet nights. One has to carry logs of four or five feet in length, six or seven at a time, down a steep, slippery bank, sometimes fifteen or twenty

The greater part of the time M. Gerstaecker remained in the United States—1837-42—was passed as a hunter in Arkansas and Texas.

the Indian States of Kansas and Texas; the game he shot supplying him with food, the skins of animals exchanging for dollars or such few articles as he required, and the hospitality of acquaintances furnishing him with means of relaxation, or he undertook some work in connection with the farm. His book is full of adventures both as regards travel and sport. Some of them, indeed, have a questionable air, as if the literature of the chase had been written by a sportsman.

The literary settler had been at work with his pencil. But this may be owing to the German manner of the writer rather than to actual exaggeration. The narrative presents a good picture of the far west as it was a dozen years ago; and though the regions which Gerstaecker found very thinly peopled are now filled up, the same sort of life is going on further West; your genuine backwoodsman continually shifting be-

fore the advance of regular settlement. The life itself is hard—very. Every vicissitude of weather attends the regular sportsman, from severe cold or parching heat to soaking rain or marshy exhalations. Fatigue is always his companion; hunger, when he is unlucky in the chase and he has exhausted his supplies; the food itself is of little variety, and eaten without bread or condiments. In the low-

lands of Arkansas, and of course in those of any Su-
well-watered territory, both the hunter and the settler
were liable to severe ague, the standing complaint. The
life, however, has its attraction; and those who are
"to the manner born," or who take to it early, gen-
never to quit it. Almost as a matter of course, the
frontier districts are infested by depraved or criminal
persons who have fled from other States; but the bulk

of the regular settlers seem an honest, worthy set of people, kind, hospitable, simple, and with strange notions of Europe and royalty :—

They were much astonished when I mentioned that we did not grow Indian corn, nor let the cattle run wild; but when I said that we sometimes planted trees, the children shook their heads, and even the old ones thought that I was practising on their credulity: they also wanted to know if kings and queens always wore their crowns, and if they walked about with their sceptres, and what the nobility looked like.

The account which the author gives of the labour-market in the West is not encouraging. It may have

been temporary slackness, or it may have changed since he was there. Possibly he is not exactly the kind of man to judge of work, not being steadily devoted thereto himself. We incline, however, to agree with his general conclusion—that in America a man must work harder and live harder than in Europe, but then he has hope over before him for his family and his old age :—

Many a reader while turning over the pages of this work, will seek in vain the wonted glowing descriptions of the riches and plenty which the dwellers in the west are reputed to enjoy. It is true that the American farmer, commencing operations with small means, may, by dint of very strenuous exertions, realize an independence in a shorter time than would suffice for this object in our old fatherland; but, on the other hand, he must be prepared to renounce everything that gladdened his heart in his native country; and only too quickly will he discover, that to wear himself from the comforts to which he has been from childhood ac-

The book, as translated, is very readable. It emanates from Messrs. Routledge, and forms one of their cheap editions—cheap, that is, in proportion to the quantity of matter and

the "getting up" of the volume. The illustrations are spirited as far as the pencil-drawing goes, but are rather derived from fancy than reality. The animal in the frontispiece is not an American buffalo.

In the "Tales of the Desert and the Bush," Gerstacker has thrown his American experience and that of a subsequent voyage round the world into the form of fiction, though the most valuable part of the matter

is certainly the result of travel. One only out of six tales—"Bell the Wolf," in which a lover defeats his treacherous rival by catching a wolf and fixing a bell upon it—is laid in the scene and drawn directly from the subject of his wild sports; though "The German and his Child" gives a slight picture of emigrant life at Cincinnati. Of the other four, one is a story of the pursuit and escape of a fugitive slave; another exhibits

the suffering of an Indian girl illegally entrapped into slavery; the third is founded on a White child carried off by Indians and becoming a chief; in the fourth the reader is taken to New Zealand, and introduced to the natives and their vengeance on a racially European. The fiction is further continued by some "Letters from German Emigrants," who describe things in America according to their particular (the

acter or object. The book has literary cleverness, and its Transatlantic matter imparts variety. But we prefer the writer's fact to his fiction. The tales have no essential freshness. As regards treatment, we have met the same things over and over again in various American stories; though the German public may not. The pictures of life, landscape, and sport, are real and solid: the persons are rather conventional; in

SINGULAR INFATUATION. — A German pianist became insane and was possessed of a strange conviction that he was a woman.

antipathy to the musical art. After various shows exhibiting his mania, he retired to a village in Alsace. He repeatedly tried to buy a rope at a low price, but the maker would not sell it; one day he rushed into the shop in a rage, and terrified an apprentice so that he let him have the rope at his own price; the delighted musician hurried home with his treasure, and forthwith hanged himself with the bargain of a

rope !

圖 11-13 已開的公口及公口蓋的構造

week, which my friends were never tired of hearing leadly to leave all and follow me to my pastoral home. I am now preparing for departure; and neither song, nor books, nor music will be wanted in this was, and I trust I know it, a forest and grassy desert peopled with wild birds and kangaroos. Nearly twenty relations accompany me: some of them poor enough. Within a few years, you may find the Barnard settlement on Australian maps; and there, a Christmas time, you will see the true men and good women shall meet with welcome and help from me. For I shall never forget that I once began the world's shepherd in a solitude, and gazed on the bright star of a Christmas night shining in a hot and cloudless sky.

THE FASHIONABLE FORTNET.

Why blame the fashion, and cry "Out upon it!"
Thou'lt find more common sense, wit, and common sense and wit.
Because it is so pret, provoking, jaunty,
By it is pretty common sense, wit, and common sense and wit.
"Come, kiss me; there's no danger in the way."
The more I look the more I think upon it.
You may see like that, with a little more wit.

TIT FOR TAT: A FAIR RETORT.—An English woman, indignant at certain strictures on her sex, thus sums up the "Occupations of Young Men in 1854":

Smoking, spitting, shewing, drinking;
Sneering, lying, swearing, and bragging,
Wasting idling all day long.
With any business at all,
Reading, writing, calculating, was never a wife's;
Loving none, stupid lives,
Striving to be alone their lives,
Deficient of any discrimination;
Trimming up their ugly faces,
In putting on their best clothes,
And whether tall, short, stout, or thin,
Thinking when they angle they're sure to win.

A TICKLE JOKES.—By this curious tale Mr. Baron Alderson characterized a very singular instance of depravity in a servant girl, tried last at the York Assizes. Here is the story, with its surprising denouement. Eliza Watson, a young girl of fourteen, was charged with administering arsenic to her master Mr. William Watson, a respectable tradesman. Mr. Overend and Mr. Peyronnet took the case for the prosecution; and Mr. Desraval defended the prisoner. It appeared that the prosecutor was a farmer at Malton, in the East Riding, and kept six servants. His wife was a Quaker, and acted as housemaid. She was not yet fifteen years of age, and was a very good looking girl. The prosecutor had at the end of September last, a package of arsenic, which he used for the purpose of washing sheep. In the middle of the case, of which his wife kept the key. On the 2nd of October the prisoner took a paper to Anne Bennison, the cook, and asked

her what was written on it, and Bennison told her "arsenic—poison." The prisoner then asked her to pass him the dumplings, which the cook refused to allow her to do. She then took out some dumplings of flour and lard, and they were on the table when Anne Bennison returned into the kitchen, which she had left, and she boiled them, and one of them was on the master's dinner, and part of another she ate herself. She then estimated the poisoning, the prosecutor felt sick and very unwell, and lay down on the sofa. Soon after Bennison became unwell, when the prisoner stood in the kitchen doorway, laughing at her, and speaking of her master's made use of a certain word, which she said was "physicked him." The prosecutor had not heard any words with her, or found fault with her, though he had frequently done so with Bennison. On the prisoner laughing at Bennison she remembered that she had seen him laughing at her husband's prisoners, who immediately told the prosecutor. The prisoner was sent for from Hissle, and a strong emotion being administered, the prosecutor recovered. The prisoner had thrown the other dumplings into the dust, and the two men, who were sitting at the table, who had been used to contain arsenic sufficient to poison two men. His Lordship said, after hearing the evidence of Bennison, that it would seem that the prisoner had ignorantly and foolishly thought to practice a trick upon the master, and that the physical consequences that might have resulted from her conduct. The jury then acquitted the prisoner. His Lordship then warned the prisoner of the great risk she had run, as she might have poisoned her master by her folly.

Sappers and miners belonging to the engineer establishment, were sent by night and by day in reliefs, preparing mines under the walls of the fort, which had been thrown up on a hill, between the Casemate Barracks and the Fire Barn, or the field works of the Royal Engineers, as an experiment for the purpose of giving place to a substantial battery. The whole of the platform was covered with the guns of the East India Company, and a number of officers from Chatham garrison were present, together with the men of the Royal and East India Company's Sappers and Miners, on Saturday, when the explosion took place. The explosion gave the greatest satisfaction to all present, and also to the Major-General, Jones, who seemed much pleased at the result. The explosions were simultaneous, and the earth was lifted up to a considerable height, and it had a grand effect. The shells which were sent in three charges of gunpowder were placed opposite the fortification, and the first charge and the other 85 lb., each charge being between 10 and 11 feet below the surface of the platform. So effectual was the destruction of the works that not a single stone was left standing but the outer works of the fortified prams, which the shells had not been able to touch. The guns were blown from their position and buried in the ruins, making three craters of about 20 feet by 18 feet in circumference, and from 8 to 10 feet deep.

LIVING SATIRISTS. "I must be content with briefly indicating the writers in whose works the satiric spirit is now works. There is Foulsham, a satiric reasoner Thackeray, a satiric painter; Dickens, whose satire is a most huge element of comic and grotesque fun; and the satiric poet, no less than the classic, who darts beautiful lightning bolts of satire most amply employed; Disraeli, the bitter and the dignified, who browsed in his youth on Byron and

[illegible]

wives of soldiers taken away from home, to wish for the death of the husband or parent as their only consolation for rescue from starvation. If this is the case the rule should be revised forthwith, and the whole made clear to the public.

CURIOSITY.—Mr. Bennett, silversmith, of Biblesworth street, has had in his possession for the last month past, a mouse which sings like a bird. The little animal begins to tune his pipe of an evening generally between eight and nine o'clock, and continues very often for two hours incessantly. The notes, which at times are very sweet, are not very dissimilar to that of a canary. Mr. Bennett informs us that there is an other animal of the same description at large in his kitchen, as his singing is repeatedly heard. It has, however, hitherto been cunning enough not to walk into the trap.—*Plymouth Mail.*

The depression on the Stock Exchange at the end of last week was augmented by a strange circumstance. A maniac at Liverpool drew a cheque upon a bank for £100,000, and his friends desired that no cheque should be paid, and this one was rejected; he forthwith with this posted announcing that the bank had stopped payment; the consequence was, that a rumour was travelled to London that another Liverpool house had fallen!

No professional man lives so much from hand to mouth as a dentist.

wages to the full amount earned. His complaint was that the defendant wished to make a stoppage from his wages for medicine and medical treatment which he received during the voyage. The Bench suggested the best way to settle the dispute would be for the defendant to pay for the professional advice, and the defendant to pay for the medicine. The case was arranged accordingly.

Andrew, a man of colour, was arraigned upon the charge of illegally obtaining from the defendant, a man of colour, a sum of money. It appeared that the defendant, a man of colour, had been engaged by the plaintiff, a man of colour, to do some work. The defendant, however, had been absent from the plaintiff's service for some time. The plaintiff, therefore, had been obliged to employ another man to do the work. The defendant, however, had been absent from the plaintiff's service for some time. The plaintiff, therefore, had been obliged to employ another man to do the work. The defendant, however, had been absent from the plaintiff's service for some time. The plaintiff, therefore, had been obliged to employ another man to do the work.

Captain Towns said that in producing his report to the meeting, he regretted sincerely after all the exertions that had been made, he had nothing better to offer. The Committee, however, had done the best they could. They had now submitted the result of their labours in the hope that, at least, some good might flow from it. It was quite true, as it might be said, that the field of enquiry was very limited, inasmuch as the whole matter eventually narrowed itself to the small compass of pounds, shillings, and pence; still, the enquiry was a very important one, and it would serve to clear up some of the difficulties which beset them. As to the question of which particular route shall be adopted, the Committee had been very anxious to hear the arguments on this point from the various colonies. It was not for them to dictate the particular line of communication, when their case was so desperate that they were glad to get any. Their choice was between the route to the East, which might be offered, or none at all. They were anxious to have the link in the line of communication supplied, and they cared not by whom the enterprise was carried out. As would be seen from the report, the Committee had recommended the route to the East. It was also recommended that any conditional contract entered into should not exceed two years in duration. The Committee wisely thought that it would be better to have a contract for a fixed term, when new companies were continually being started, and new experiments tried to bind the colony permanently to any particular line of communication. (Hear, hear.)

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SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
FEBRUARY 16. A meeting of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce took place on Friday, 16th inst., at the Exchange Rooms, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the subject of Postal communication between this colony and England. Owing to the difficulty of procuring a sufficient attendance, the proceedings did not commence until nearly 3 o'clock.

Mr. BELLAMY, President of the Chamber, occupied the chair, and briefly explained the circumstances under which the committee had been appointed. The chief object he said, was to consider the report of the Select Committee on Postal communication. He could assure the meeting that the committee had been most indefatigable in their labours, having made enquiry of every authority, and that they had been most successful in obtaining, had drawn up a very careful report, which would now be read to the meeting.

Captain Towns, as chairman of the committee, then read the report of the committee, which was received by the Secretary.

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Malleable Iron Doors for Safe, Banks, and Public Building
as per Tar from Glasgow

BOWDEN and THREKELD have re-
ceived instructions to sell by auction, at the
City Mart, 211 George-street, THIS DAY, (Friday), the 10th
instant, at 11 o'clock,

2 cases of malleable iron doors, with locks, hinges, &c.,
complete.

| | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| No. 1-30 | inches x 8 1/2 inches |
| 2-22 | inches x 7 1/4 inches |
| 3-16 | inches x 7 1/4 inches |
| 4-15 | inches x 7 1/4 inches |
| 7-27 1/2 | inches x 6 1/2 inches |
| 9-34 | inches x 7 1/4 inches |
| 11-34 | inches x 5 1/2 inches |
| 12-34 | inches x 5 1/2 inches |

14-33½ inches x 75½ inches
30-36 inches x 53½ inches
30-32½ inches x 75½ inches

And sundry other sizes, making 14 in all, including a few of cast iron.

52 Without reserve. Terms at sale.

Ball Twine
Spring Balances
Angers
Coffee-mills.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 511, George-street, **THIS DAY, (Friday),** the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,

15 dozen adze-axe C 8 hammers
10 ditto warrant ditto ditto
6 ditto Maydon's joiners' ditto ditto
20 ditto arm spring balances
10 ditto ditto ditto and round scab
6 ditto iron hopper box millie
12 boxes assorted tacks
2 dozen door handles
47 ditto case latches
2 half rail twine
3 ounce wood pocket combs
2 casebarks (slugs)

3 ditto furry-combs
 1 case daggers
 6 cases sugar handles
 4 cases coffee-mills
 3 ditto rags
 71 gross slawnee pocket-combs
 1 ditto ditto
 1 garden engine in barrel
 10 ditto ditto on truck wheels. Terms at sale.

THREE VALUABLE FARMS, LIBERTY PLAINS, DEAR PAINE, known as portion of the 614 Acres Grant to J. L. Spencer, near Irish Town, Liverpool Road.

BOWDEN and **THRELKELD** have received instructions to sell by auction at their

2222ed Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.

THE THURSDAY

agrees grant to one J. L. SPENCER, the Liverpool road, 60 acres Irish Town, and close to the road, leading to Parramatta, 100 acres the Old Trap Road: these are distant from Sydney 14 miles, from Parramatta 10 miles, and from Liverpool 4 miles.

The land is good arable soil, and the railway from Parramatta to Liverpool will pass close by this property.

Lot 1 contains 36 acres 2 roads 0 perches
Lot 2 contains 31 acres 0 roads 0 perches
Lot 3 contains 59 acres 0 roads 0 perches

THE above present an admirable opportunity for man-
sawing energy and industry, the soil being highly productive, and
and well timbered for further particulars apply at the City
Mart, 211, George-street.

UNCRIVALLED HITS FOR A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AT THE NORTH SHORE

Two Acres of Land, with a beautiful water-lake, diversified ground situated just below Captain D. Scott's residence, Macavams, near Wakaia, is now for sale. The land is a very fertile, empty plot of villa ground to be had with a walking distance of the ferries. The ground is cleared; and while it has not so charming a view of the harbour, and light-house, and shipping, as the property does from the cold winds of winter and the hot winds of summer.

BOWDEN and THREKELD will sell the above, without reserve, at their Rooms, George-street, on **THURSDAY**, the 22nd of March, without reserve, to the owner leaving the colony.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
RAILWAY TERMINUS, ASHFIELD.
Villa sites for the erection of first-class houses in the immediate vicinity of the Station House at Ashfield, and also close to the beautiful lake in the Park in that important village. The latter situated between the residence of Mr. Underwood's residence, only a few yards from the Park at road, opposite Doherty, the residence of Doctor Eames.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD beg to inform all parties in search of such desirable allotments, that the Surveyor is now engaged in making suitable plans of this very valuable property, which will be finished in a few days. The names of the parties, particularly will appear, and the plans exhibited at the Rooms.

Terms, very liberal.
Title unquestionable.

79 Cases Merchandise.
Muskrat
Sables
Baskets
Assorted Toys
Stationery

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Seventy-nine cases assorted merchandises, comprising—
2 cases muskrat
11 cases assorted toys

3 ditto ditto finer ditto
 4 ditto ditto dolls, enamelled jointed
 5 ditto drum bottles
 6 ditto hankies
 7 ditto sets of wooden trunks
 8 ditto waxes
 9 ditto slate pencils
 10 ditto tobacco pipes
 11 ditto crucifixes and neck crosses
 12 ditto Christ on cross
 13 ditto straw reticules
 14 ditto tin-pla's and glass toys
 15 ditto snuff boxes
 16 ditto eau de Cologne
 17 ditto pencils
 18 ditto saws, mathematical instruments.

- 1 ditto fancy papers, coloured
- 2 ditto thesauri, telegrams, optician, and games
- 1 ditto white cards
- 1 ditto sundry sabres and cutlasses
- 1 ditto, 50 cavalry sabres
- 4 ditto looking glasses
- 1 ditto patent cage
- 1 ditto comb
- 3 ditto lead pencils
- 5 ditto assorted toys
- 2 ditto chess playing cards
- 1 ditto clothes and hair brushes
- 1 ditto mirrors
- 2 ditto braces

The special attention of gunmakers, tenners, shippers to the

which is for unreserved sale.

Four Gemet Drilling Houses, situated in Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, near the termination at the head of the Bay, being the last stone buildings on the west side of the street, each having a roomy and commodious interior, and a large open space in front, and a small garden behind.

BOWDEN and THARKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 111, George-street, on **THURSDAY**, the 22nd day of March, at 11 o'clock.

Four new and substantially built two-storied houses, at the north end of Dowling-street, close to the head of the bay, near the last stone buildings, under the owner's personal inspection and direction.

Each house contains on the ground floor, passage, parlour, and

dining-room, first floor, drawing-room, and two bedrooms, all covered by a large porch, from either of which fine views of the bay, and part of the North Shore may be seen. In the yard is a kitchen attached to the house, with a good range, a well of water, pump, and other conveniences. The house is situated on a hillside, and the houses now insured. Rental, three pounds six shillings per week each.

These houses may be sold either in one lot to suit a capitalist or as separate investments, or separately, to meet the view of the present tenants, or others who would like to enjoy the privilege of living in their own house, and thus save the large amount annually given to their landlords. The distance from the busiest part of the city is very short, not occupying more than fifteen minutes by Woolloomoolloo-street pass St. Mary's, being, indeed, a very agreeable walk.

The occupants of the house nearest to the water, will allow it to be sold to be purchased, and there is no difference in the size of any of them.

Terms, moderate, made known at the time of sale.

To see the usual Key Estate title.

Terms, 25 per cent. cash - 35 per cent. three months, and the remainder in 1, 2, and 3 years, upon the property at 8 per cent.

BALMAIN.

Four Stone-built Dwelling-houses, two-storied, containing four rooms each, and balcony to the first floor, having a beautiful view of two of the finest harbours in the world, the Western and Southern portions of the City, overlooking Pyramont, being on the eminence above Prescott's Point, and near to the residence of Captain Hay, between the two best streets, the Frontage of Edward-street, and the new canal depth to William-street.

BOWDEN and **THREKELD** have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on **THURSDAY**, the 22nd day of March, at 11 o'clock.

All those recently-erected two-storied houses situated along Peacock's Point, Balmain, four in number, each containing four rooms, back yard, and the right to a well of water, with a frontage of 100 feet to the water, and 100 feet between houses, the situation of which would even excel the site of the present houses, on account of the increased elevation and an uninterrupted view of the Harbour, the City, and suburbs, including a fine view of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

The premises have been put on sale to respectable tenants.

and yields a good return for the outlay of capital. The rental is five pounds per week.

On the above money may remain secured on the Property, at Bank interest, for a period to be agreed upon.

The present owner is a non-resident, and on that account wishes to part with his interests at Balmain.

A plan on view at the rooms of the auctioneers.

CONNALLY'S BUILDING

16 VALUABLE FARMS. From 10 to 21 Acres each, being a portion of that celebrated Estate lately the Property of Mr. John Lawless, admirably suited for Market Gardening, or Orchard, the soil being of the choicest description of British Loam, equal to the county of Cheshire, and quite equal to the Lifford lands.

These farms have frontages to the new line of road to Lifford, and are well adapted for the purpose of being employed as

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at their enlarged Rooms, City Mart, on MONDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, the following:

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 10 Farms | 214 Acres each. |
| 2 ditto | 114 Acres ditto. |
| 1 ditto | A. R. F. |
| 1 ditto | 8 0 0 |
| 1 ditto | 10 10 |
| 1 ditto | 9 1 17 |

The above Farms front Mr. Thomas Mitchell's new line of road, and owing to their excellent situation are well worthy the notice of prospective purchasers.

Terms at hand.

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